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ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

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SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO VIRGINIANS ON THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION.

Our contemporary the News, in a recent issue, has made some practical suggestions to North Carolinians on the subject of Education, which we appreciate very highly, so highly, indeed, that we think they are well worthy of the consideration of other people than North Carolinians.

Heading our contemporary, there is no lack of interest that prompted it to make such excellent suggestions to us, we beg to call the attention of the people of Virginia to a few facts in the hope of demonstrating to them the impracticability of acting, and of acting at once, upon the suggestions of the News.

According to the last census, in the State of Virginia, with a population of 1,225,163 people there were 70,781 persons in attendance on schools, or one in seventeen. In North Carolina, with a population of 1,071,361 there were in attendance at school 65,301 or one in sixteen.

In Virginia there are 230,943 people over ten years old and upwards, who cannot read, and 116,866 who cannot write, and in North Carolina there are 99,887 people who cannot read and 97,621 who cannot write, showing that the two States stand side by side in the matter of education. In Virginia one person in every 2.7 and in North Carolina one in every 2.6 cannot write; in Virginia one person in every 5.3 and in North Carolina one in every 3.15 cannot read. Virginia beats North Carolina in writing and North Carolina beats Virginia in reading and school attendance, without there being anything for either to boast of in the premises.

It, therefore, the suggestions of the *Virginian* are of practical value for North Carolinians, and we frankly admit they are, we think they are equally valuable for Virginians; and so thinking we should be wanting in neighborly feeling did we fail to reciprocate the generous interest our Virginia contemporary has manifested in North Carolina affairs.

We are satisfied, from personal experience in North Carolina, that the *Virginian* is correct in saying "parents and guardians but too frequently feel it necessary to retain the personal services of their children as wards," and the statistics we have just presented incline us to think a like state of things exists in Virginia. Indeed we feel sure that this is one of the special difficulties that the friends of education will have to contend with in Virginia even after their financial embarrassments shall have been removed.

It is to destroy this "parental apathy" that the *Virginian* makes its suggestions which are substantially, that the clergy of North Carolina of every denomination be enlisted in the cause of education; that each resident minister in the State be pledged to preach once in each quarter a carefully prepared sermon or lecture or address on the subject; that the newspapers be invited to cooperate and publish short articles from the leading teachers of the State, stuffed with facts rather than with generalities.

We commend these suggestions earnestly to Virginians, and sincerely trust they will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them; for all *Virginian* articles, they are, we think, somewhat above the usual wisdom in the, as to us, cloud-land of politics in Virginia and we are free to admit, in North Carolina.

THE BEAUREGARD RESOLUTIONS.

That there should be the lightest degree of opinion in regard to the motives recently published in New Orleans, and that there should be the slightest hesitation to utter the severest condemnation of the rule of fear they propose to the people of Louisiana, perhaps, the most striking, as it is the most humiliating evidence the demoralization of the times. Were the situation general there would be little hope for the South.

One short year ago the statement that a candidate for Congress in North Carolina had announced "no parlor convention," as his platform, would not only horror, but indignation and amusement as well.

To-day, so true is the utterance was made by a candidate of the Radical party, and it was easy enough for conservatives to denounce the monstrous doctrine. Now the utterance is made not by a Radical, but by one who has hitherto been an admired chief in Conservative ranks, by no less a personage than the "Peerless Beauregard," and possibly it would be expecting too much of poor, weak human nature to expect that no one would be sickened by a vivid example of a man once so strong.

It was a relief to learn that Beauregard had advised the malicious and social equality of the black and white races, but it was been only to-day, and while yesterday, as it were, thousands would have risked their lives for him, to-day there is none so poor as to do him reverence. It matters not from whose lips comes the best precept, whether from the lips of McKay or from those of Beauregard, it matters not whether it be called in homely phrase "no parlor nor no kitchen," as in North Carolina, or whether it be called by the more polished word "convention," as in Louisiana, the natural instinct of every reputable white man and white woman in the South, and in large measure in the North too, we believe, revolts at it.

Indeed it is difficult to credit the statement that white men have deliberately pledged themselves and proposed to others, to forget and to ignore all those distinctions by which the Almighty Himself has separated them, their wives, their sons and their daughters from the negro race; but the statement is true for all that.

If these Beauregard resolutions mean anything at all, they mean to pave the way to amalgamation and miscegenation of the black and the white races. And the motive for this great crime against nature is the hope that the white people will get one-half of the offices in the State of Louisiana.

The crime of the act is equalled only by its folly, and ought to be denounced throughout the whole country in the strongest possible terms. There is no middle ground to take in such a matter, no halting between condemnation and approval of these Beauregard resolutions. Nor can any hope of party success justify any one in withholding his condemnation of them. Any attempt to build up a party upon the issue or by the means proposed in the Beauregard resolutions will fail, as it ought to fail, more certainly and far more deservedly than did the attempt to elect Horace Greeley by the aid of Southern votes.

We trust no such attempt will be made. We trust that the people of Louisiana will repudiate the proposition of General Beauregard and his Committee. We trust that General Beauregard himself will retrace his false step, and employ the remainder of his life in seeking to cleanse his proud escutcheon from its one foul damning blot. We would not have his name go down to eternal infamy with those of Longstreet and Benedict Arnold.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE.

What next? asks the New York *Graphic* of Saturday. Horrors have multiplied upon us since the summer opened until men dare not look into the future and reply to this question. Cholera is on its march up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The yellow fever is in this city and in Brooklyn. The thermometer has taken its place among the nineties. Murders are every day occurrences. Suicides abound. Fires sweep away whole villages, and are devasting the mountains on either side of us. On Long Island, in Westchester County, and in New Jersey, are drying up the gardens that supply our market.

Everywhere the crops are deficient, and the signs of the season show that death is preparing to reap a rare harvest in all directions. So the question forces itself upon us with terrible emphasis—what next? Seven years of peace, plenty and health have succeeded the war of the rebellion. It may be that now we are to have a series of pestilence, want and crime. Such is the law of recompense. One nation fares as does another, and each takes its turn of sunshine and darkness. But if knowing the peril, we face it boldly, it will be robbed of half its terrors.

A cloud is casting its dark shadows over the State of Missouri. The people of that State, like those of Illinois and Indiana, are demanding investigation into the manner in which certain railroad securities were changed from one form to another, and the Kansas City *Times*, with the view of making a point against the Republican party which was in 1868, in the Missouri State government, says that Missouri had previous to this time guaranteed some $23,000,000 for certain railroads, but that State was secured by first mortgages on all the property owned by these railroads, and fully worth the amount which had been guaranteed by the State. In 1868 a "Ring" was formed which succeeded in changing the secured guarantee of $23,000,000 into one absolute debt of $18,000,000, without any security whatever which appears to have been a close imitation of Credit Mobilier tactics in Union Pacific. The *Times* charges that it cost just $200,000 to buy the Legislature over to do the job. The validity of the legislation of 1868 is to be tested before the Supreme Court of the State.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY NOW ONE OF THE BEAUTIES OF ITS OPERATIONS.

Among the greatest curses to the South are the National Currency system and the laws regulating it. The principle upon which the system is based is bad enough, but the manner in which it has been regulated is far worse.

Even if it be lawful, under the "power to coin money," it certainly is not expedient, for the Federal Government to decide for the people of North Carolina what and how much currency they shall use in the transaction of their business. Until we return to the principle of free banking, regulated only by the law of supply and demand in the volume of currency, we will continue to be ground to the earth just as we now are.

During the war the free banking system was supplanted by the National Currency system. That currency was limited in amount and restricted also in the manner of its distribution. The Government, having assumed that a certain amount of currency was sufficient for the uses of the country, ordered it to be distributed according to representative population. Subsequent amendments changed this rule of distribution.

We well remember an incident that occurred not very long after the close of the war. A New Yorker, who had called to see us on business, gave as a reason for a speedy return home that he was interested in the formation of a new bank. On being reminded of the fact that his State had already received more than its share, his response was that a prominent politician had been made a director and given a certain amount of stock, and that through his influence at Washington City, it was intended to secure "a slice from the Southern loaf."

How unequally the currency was distributed will be seen when it is stated that, in order to equalize its distribution among the several States upon the basis of wealth and population, an increase of ninety-four millions of dollars was required. Fifty-four millions of that increase have been ordered. But there still remains a deficiency of forty millions in different States to be filled before the proportion will be equalized. This deficiency was sought to be provided for, in part at least, by the requirement that after the whole of the fifty-four millions of circulation just referred to, shall have been distributed, twenty-five millions additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations organized in States having an excess, and distributed among States having less than their proportion. The twenty-five millions of circulation would be withdrawn from the following cities and States: New York City 5,018,000, Boston 11,403,000, Massachusetts Country Banks 2,894,000, Connecticut 2,997,000, Rhode Island 2,688,000. Have these twenty-five millions been withdrawn?

How well those "thrifty sons of toil," the New Englanders, provided for themselves, and at whose expense: in a word, how far the "shoeing of the Southern loaf" was carried, will be seen from the following table compiled from the official report of the Comptroller of the United States Currency:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	Circulation Per Capita. 1872.	1873.
Maine	19.37	17.24
New Hampshire	17.86	15.70
Vermont	17.84	20.09
Massachusetts	23.65	19.51
Rhode Island	16.72	14.56
Connecticut	20.09	15.11

SOUTHERN STATES.	Circulation Per Capita. 1872.	1873.
Virginia	12.41	7.13
North Carolina	5.26	4.02
South Carolina	5.86	3.52
Georgia	5.25	3.81
Alabama	5.25	3.81
Louisiana	12.54	8.05

In other words, while in Vermont $20.09, in Connecticut $33.11, in Massachusetts $19.15, and in Rhode Island $61.56, per head, is allowed for the transaction of business, there is only allowed in South Carolina $3.28, in Georgia $1.93, in Alabama $1.81, and in North Carolina $1.62! The average Rhode Islander finds $61.56 in circulation necessary to his business comfort, but the average North Carolinian must forsooth content himself with $1.62!

With this exhibit of facts before us, and remembering that the transformation of our slaves into citizens has increased our need for a circulating medium just about fifty per cent., in North Carolina at least, by increasing the number of our citizens to that extent; and remembering also that gold and silver are no longer in circulation, we are justified in declaring the national currency system, regulated as it has been, to be a curse to the South. What we think of the Government, that imposes it on us it, perhaps would be disloyal to say.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The North Carolina Bonds question is still attractive attention out of the State as well as in it. The following article, taken from the Richmond *Dispatch*, shows how the question is regarded in Virginia. Our readers, however, will remember that the extract so warmly approved by the *Dispatch* was taken from the JOURNAL of last Wednesday and not from the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The *Dispatch* says: The proposal of Messrs. Waverly Johnson and Caleb Cushing to compel North Carolina to pay bonds which she thinks she does not owe has created a good deal of indignation in that State. The Raleigh *Sentinel* thinks that even after the passing of the *mandamus* the bondholders will have to wait a long time before they will get their money. That paper says:

"We have very much mistaken the cohesion of the Legislature of North Carolina if that body shall allow itself to be swerved from the line of duty by the prosecution of any such suits as those now threatened.

"The money that these bondholders are now so greedy after is no longer in the treasury. It has been long ago expended for other purposes, by order of the Legislature, and it would seem difficult, even if process should be issued, to compel the treasurer to apply the money properly, to get anything by it unless the Legislature shall choose to make good the deficiency by levying a new tax. This the Legislature of North Carolina will never do.

"If there be any authority or any machinery by which a Federal Court can levy and collect taxes in the State of North Carolina without the intervention of the Legislature and other State officers, it is time the fact were known, and in this view of the case we do not object to the vigorous prosecution of the suits now threatened.

"We are opposed to the payment of these fraudulent State bonds, so called, until we shall be forced to make it at the point of the bayonet. If they be obligations, they were contracted by authority imposed upon us at the point of the bayonet, and it is nothing but right and proper that they shall be discharged only at the point of the bayonet.

"When there shall be an order of the Federal Court that the State of North Carolina shall take up and discharge those bonds, and President Grant or his successor shall send Federal troops to execute that order, they will be paid, but not until then."

The *Sentinel* speaks in the right tone. All the States are interested in the decision of this question. If the Federal Courts can entertain suits against the several States, and compel the payment of any debt of any kind, whether honestly owed or not, then the States are not such bodies politic as the founders of the Republic supposed them to be. If North Carolina can be made to pay her unlawfully-issued bonds, Mississippi can be made to pay hers, although these last are so old that the State ought to be allowed to plead the statute of limitations as against them. What fine pickings there will be in this latter case. The bonds have become so nearly worthless that, if they have not been lost or thrown away—and we have no idea that they have met with any such fate—the present holders of them would probably make nearly ninety-nine cents on every dollar of them, if their collection could be enforced in the Federal courts. Under the new practice as to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, no future Sydney Smith can get off such a pun as did he of St. Paul's, who, being a holder of Pennsylvania bonds and also a clergyman, set the table in a roar on a certain occasion by wishing that his guests were not only almost, but altogether, such as he was, "except these bonds."

We have yet, however, to be convinced that the Federal courts will usurp jurisdiction in the mode pointed out by the counsel of the bondholders. Supposing, however, that they do this, they will only expose their powerlessness to enforce their own decrees. No President of the United States would dare to undertake to compel the payment of a debt due by a State, even after judgment obtained (and Cushing is credited with having said that judgment must be obtained).

The Constitutional Amendments.

The following are the eight proposed amendments to the State Constitution, to be voted on the first Thursday in August, and which were agreed to at the last session of the General Assembly:

I.

Amend section five of the said article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate District," and by striking out the phrase, "as aforesaid or," in said section; the part so stricken out having reference to the State census.

II.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section six of the third article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

III.

Amend section sixth of the fifth article, by inserting after the word "instrument," in said section, the words "or any other personal property."

IV.

Strike out the words, "superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

V.

Amend section six of the first article by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "that," this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Strike out section four of the fifth article relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

VI.

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina.

VII.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the code commissioners.

VIII.

After section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any foreign power, or the legislature of any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

A Sunday with the Shakers.

ENFIELD, N. H., June 23, 1873.

Dear Journal: One of the main attractions which the little village of Enfield offers to a visitor who remains over Sunday, is the opportunity of spending a few hours with the "Shakers." From my earliest recollection, I had heard and read much of the habits, religion and mode of living of that peculiar sect, and yesterday, for the first time, I had the good fortune to be an eye witness to those strangest of strange ceremonies which characterize their sabbath worship.

The Shaker settlement is situated on the western border of Mascomy Lake, a broad and beautiful sheet of water, over which a magnificent bridge has been erected. The morning was bright and sunshiny, the air was full of the perfume of wild woodland flowers, and a feathered choir sang praise anthems in the tree tops. The road leading from the hotel to the rustic church is one affording a sense of varied beauty and picturesque sweetness rarely equalled out of the Granite State. On one side a circular range of high, detached hills, crowned with soft, aerial vapors, and clothed in verdure, and a long line of highly cultivated fields; on the other, the smooth crystal mirror in which man may see reflected the image of his imperfect nature, the defective and sin-defiled parts showing all the more plainly because of the immaculate surroundings.

Musing on the lessons to be deduced from a contemplation of the landscape, I came, after a short and most enjoyable ride, to a number of snow-white houses, prettily grouped around a long, flat building with a broad platform in front and a tall maple on either side. This I learned was the church. Vehicles innumerable were before and behind me, and by following the movements of the former, I soon found myself in a grassy square, enclosed by a substantial board fence, to which, at the proper distances apart, iron rings were attached for the accommodations of those visitors "having horses to hitch." Being one of those fortunates, I secured a ring and having fastened the "Princess" to it, looked around to see where I should make the next move. Crowds of people were pouring into the church in two lines, and I innocently fell in with the one nearest me. A half smothered laugh in my rear, when we reached the church door, made me think something was amiss, and just then a little "piece of pink and white tyranny" whispered in my ear, "They will not allow you to pass here, sir. The males go in at one door, the females the other." Sure enough! And I was so absent-minded that I had not noticed this separation of the sexes. I extracted myself, though not without difficulty, from the female train, and went over to my proper place. Thus righted, I gained admittance to the church. I found myself within a large hall, with painted benches on one side for the Shaker worshipers and settees, on the other, for the world's people. The masculines were seated near the door which they entered, and from that position could cast sly glances to the opposite entrance, around which the female portion of the congregation were gathered. The church floor was waxed and so bright it shone, that I could almost see my face in it. The walls and ceiling were white as the driven snow, showing that the Shakers not only *preach* "cleanliness next to Godliness," but *practice* it. I had barely time to make these few observations, when a bustle at the door announced the arrival of the Shakers. In they came, twenty men in one door and twice as many women in the other. All took seats on the benches, folded their hands and sat for about five minutes as motionless as statues. The men wore light blue pants and vests and plain colored coats. A row of hooks, on one side of the wall, received their broad-brim straw hats. The women were neat, prim dresses of never-varying slate color, white linen kerchiefs and lace caps. Their faces were very pale, yet upon them rested a look of contentment and mild serenity, which an observer could not fail to notice. The death-like stillness which they preserved must come to an end and it was broken at length by one of the elders, a tall, stout man with long gray hair floating over his shoulders, who gave a quiet signal and all stood up. After standing for a moment or two in silence all joined in a song. Some of the women had fine voices and many of them seemed inspired. The rich sound filled the hall and the listeners with rapture. The chorus,

"Let us be marching on our way,
Awake and sing and shout,
With songs to our God we will unite
And join the heavenly throng,"

is still ringing in my ears. As soon as they had finished the song they folded their hands and stood motionless. The elder, before referred to, then addressed the congregation in a quiet conversational tone. He took for a subject, "Blessed are the Peace Makers," and spoke at length on the barbarity of war and strife and the evils resulting therefrom. "Peace said he, is noble, triumph over the lusts of the flesh is Godlike, and self-sacrifice elevates us to Heaven." He was very intelligent, and the arguments he used were substantial and to the point. Then came another song, and this time they marched as they sang, accompanying their steps and voice to a peculiar movement of the hands, throwing them up and down in a strange but very graceful manner. This over, one of the women made a short address. She said she had shut herself from the world to escape strife and corruption. She wished to live a pure life, a life that should fit her for the higher life to come, and such a preparation could not be made until the world and its vanities had been renounced. After she had finished, the morning services closed with another marching song. Not a few exclamations of wonder were heard from strangers, and many comments were made on the order and neatness of everything connected with these strange people. The Shakers are represented by those familiar with their daily lives as thrifty, industrious and hospitable. The poor and needy in the neighborhood have much cause to bless them. The women do the house work and take care of the dairy, while the men perform the labor on the extensive farms. The management of the society is entrusted to trustees, through whom all business must be transacted. They practice celibacy, their sect can only be perpetuated by adopting the children of the world. They are temperate people, but their views, present as they are, must commend them to most minds by the humility and simplicity with which they are clothed. I came away greatly impressed with what I saw and heard and I shall not soon forget the day I went to the Shaker meeting.

WASHINGTON MOULTRIE.

DIED, AS IT ARE ABLE TO.

"Mrs. Brown" Hotel Entirely Destroyed. The Fire Thought to be Incendiary.

We regret to learn that a disastrous fire occurred at Fair Bluff early yesterday morning, by which the hotel at that place, owned and occupied by Mrs. M. A. Brothers, was entirely destroyed. The fire occurred about 3 o'clock, and originated in the kitchen, at the rear of the hotel. It was first discovered by Mr. N. Carroll, the manager of the house, who was awakened by the smell of the smoke, and who, on coming out, saw the flames breaking out at the doors and windows of the kitchen. The alarm was at once given, and the inhabitants of the town turned out in full force to suppress the flames. This was soon found to be impossible, and then the energies of all were directed to saving the furniture in the house. Most of this was saved, but some was lost and a part badly injured in the hurried removal. The property was probably worth between $5,000 and $6,000, and was insured with Messrs. Atkinson & Manning, of this city, in the Queen Insurance Company for $2,500.

We fear that Mrs. Brothers will lose more than she can well afford by this accident, and we tender her our warmest sympathies as we know do all of those good friends and patrons legion who have ever been entertained at her house.

A friend at Fair Bluff kindly wrote us the particulars of this fire and we have covered carefully the ground covering with the following letter, and from the first information received here, and from the latest received there, and from the latest we have received here, and from the latest we have received there, and from the latest we have received here, and from the latest we have received there, and from the latest we have received here, and from the latest we have

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents a month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

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CONTRACTS for longer periods and longer space made upon liberal terms.

Address,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

An old friend at Lumberton, renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL, sends the name of another, with the request. What an institution the JOURNAL would be if all of our subscribers would "go and do likewise."

A CLUB.

We return thanks to a friend for a fine club, embracing subscribers at Harrell's Store, Herringsville, Taylor's Grading and Six Runs, all of those offices being in Sampson county. Our friend cheers us with the information that this club will be largely added to.

The long continued popularity of the JOURNAL among the sterling people of Sampson and Duplin, which its present extensive and increasing lists of subscribers in these counties indicate is on the increase, is one of the most gratifying features connected with its long and eventful history.

WHAT A MASSACHUSETTS BOY SAID.

One of the class orators, a Massachusetts boy, at the recent Yale commencement, in the course of his remarks, said:

Within six months, a President whose paid expenses have been greater than those of any other hesitates not to sign a bill doubling his own salary, and giving an increase to the very men who voted for it. Two Vice-Presidents have been concerned in money transactions of at least a questionable character. A former candidate for the Presidency has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison in a foreign country for swindling. Venality has been the curse of popular governments in every age.

Commenting on this, the Petersburg *Appeal* well says, "considering the latitude in which this young man was reared and educated and the circumstances which surrounded him, these brave sentiments so well expressed, on occasion a pleasing surprise. Nor do they effect this alone. They give grounds of encouragement, that the educated young men, the hope of the country, are beginning to look with proper interest, and with just sentiments of disapproval, upon the wide-spread corruption which destroyed the very life of American institutions. If such views as these obtain lodgment in the minds of the young men of the country, upon whom the mantles of their fathers will so soon fall, there will indeed be hope for liberty and free government.

We, too, have both hope and respect for a Massachusetts boy who has the boldness to comment upon the venality of the government. Possibly, however, since he has taken the complaint so early he may outgrow it, especially if Ben Butler shall be elected Governor of the State.

But while we desire to accord due credit to this sporadic case of the now rare disease in Massachusetts, called in old times love of honesty, truth compels us to say that the Massachusetts boy, like many other boys before him, has told what was not true.

General Fremont, we believe, never was tried, convicted or sentenced to prison at home or in a foreign land for swindling. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to prison for "contumacy" in failing to appear before a French Court to answer the charge of swindling; and, according to his own account, did not receive any notification to appear until it was too late for him to get to Paris on the day appointed for his trial, he being in America at the time.

Whether General Fremont will ever appear before the French court for trial on the charge of swindling, and if so what the result will be, are things that "the fellow can find out" just now. The case is bad enough as it stands.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of a late date, says that the surplus of the present wheat crop of California will not be less than 400,000 tons, while the State Agricultural Society places it at 625,000 tons. This last authority gave the yield for last year at 625,000 tons, which the *Bulletin* says is below the mark, since the exports already exceed 500,000 tons, while at least 200,000 tons must have been consumed for food, feed and distilling purposes. Last year Oregon shipped 25,000 tons wheat to foreign ports. She can easily ship 50,000 tons this year, provided she can get the tonnage. Taking the wants of that State into account, it looks as if 425,000 tons of tonnage for the year ending June 30, 1874, would be required to move the wheat crop of California and Oregon. The prospects for obtaining this supply, the *Bulletin* thinks, are not flattering.

To restore the Color of your hair, prevent its falling, or remove dandruff, we recommend the use of *Nathan's Crystal Discovery* as entirely harmless, and never-failing in its results. Get your druggist to order it. The wholesale trade of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Charleston have it.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Some ten days ago we received a letter from a gentleman in London, England, enclosing an extract from a recent JOURNAL Editorial, relating to the "North Carolina Bonds Question," that, copied into other papers, had attracted his attention. The writer of the letter is largely interested in certain North Carolina Bonds, and makes suggestions and enquiries in relation to their payment. In reply to these suggestions and enquiries we have attempted to give, in detail, an honest exhibit of our financial situation, and the difficulties which surround its solution.

Believing that many of the facts will prove of interest to our readers, we have thought proper to reproduce the letter in these columns:

OFFICE OF THE DAILY JOURNAL,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 30th June, 73.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th of June came to hand about ten days ago, and we take pleasure in answering your enquiries and suggestions.

In order that you may better appreciate the straits to which the people of North Carolina are now reduced, we beg leave to submit a few facts.

The Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina reports the Public Debt under the following classifications, to wit:

1 t, "Old or ante war Bonds"	
2nd, Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes since the close of the, not special tax	
3rd, Bonds issued for funding, since the close of the war, 1865	
4th, Bonds and Registered Certificates since the close of the war, for other purposes	
5th, Special Tax Bonds	
6th, Bonds issued since the 25th of May, 1865, and prior to May, 1868, for Internal Improvement purposes, not marketable	
	$

The interest due on the above at the end of present fiscal year, 30th of September, 1873, will be as follows:

On 1st Class of Bonds	
On 2d "	
On 3rd "	
On 4th "	
On 5th "	
On 6th "	
Total interest due on the above	

If the interest be funded and added to the principal, which would be the most favorable course for the State in this view of the case, the whole debt will amount to $37,713,913, the annual interest on which at 6 per cent. would be $2,262,836.78.

The valuation of the entire real and personal property in North Carolina is, according to the report of the Auditor of the State, in round numbers, $120,000,000. This amount, however, includes $2,994,189 of money on hand and balances to credit of banks and also $8,784,888 of solvent credits, which cannot be fairly considered as assets, the property, the value of which these amounts represent, having been already listed under some one of the classes, real estate, farming utensils, horses, mules, furniture, &c., &c. Filling this amount then, from the valuation set down in the Auditor's official report, it will be safe to say that the real and personal property in the State will not exceed $110,000,000. It will, therefore, require two dollars and thirty-eight cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property in the State, productive and improductive, to meet the annual interest account.

Our last Revenue Act levied 50 cents on every one hundred dollars in value for State purposes for the general fund, for asylums for insane, and deaf and dumb and blind persons, for penitentiary, for additional fund for educational purposes, and to meet existing deficiency, each of which is insufficient for the yearly increasing, and for existing wants. The tax levied in this County for County purposes, and which is doubtless not above the average, is 36 cents. Add these to the interest tax of $2.38, and we have a tax of $3.25 on every one hundred dollars worth of property in the State, simply to keep down interest and to pay current governmental expenses, leaving entirely out of the account the township and city taxes and the additional tax to be levied in 1880 to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal of the debt. The poll tax is, under our Constitution, applied exclusively to educational and charitable purposes. Of course it is simply impossible for our people to pay this tax and also to meet their private current expenses and old and new public obligations.

Foreseeing this difficulty, apparently, you suggest that our Governor can, with the aid of our banks, control the market, *sub rosa*, and buy on State account the bulk of the State debt, say $30,000,000 for about $9,000,000 in gold, and that such was known he had authority, and that the State had control of sufficient funds at 7 per cent. Sterling loans could be obtained in London at 6 per cent. to reimburse our banks. How, even if practical difficulties were to be overcome, the machinery of Federal finance could be worked to effect the purchase of the bonds at generally the depreciated rates of gold, and to realize a profit from our exchange, rather than a loss, is a question of finance to the last extremity for the ablest financier of the country, or of any other principal or institution.

We believe we have now answered all the queries and suggestions made in your letter, and we have done so frankly and not from any partisan stand point, having preferred to content ourselves with merely showing you edequatable effects rather than to touch upon what some deem the debatable grounds of their causes.

It is due to our people, however, to say that they utterly disclaim any obligation or honor to perform the contracts or the promises who proved upon their vitals, and that they think if there be any seeming obligation in law to so do, as it was created by brute force, so must it be discharged by brute force.

Very respectfully,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS.

Editorial courtesy in Kentucky is thus exemplified in a Frankfort paper's reference to a "brother journalist": "A Negro Party, in the person of the editor of a Negro newspaper emanating from a mudhole should not be the predominant part of this State. He has taken it into his pate to Dark at us; but we are acquainted with the silly cur, and feel not the least bit alarmed, as the impudent little pup is now yearly to bite."

There is a proposition to right the memory of Columbus by changing the name of so much of North America as is enamored in the United States to Columbia. The suggestion comes from the West, whence most all great thoughts proceed, and is well worthy of consideration. It seems to us that the approaching centennial celebration would be a fitting occasion for this great national rechristening, and that George Francis Train might be induced to stand as godfather.

no banks for some years prior to the war:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	Circulation Per Capita. 1862.	1872.
Maine	10 33	12 14
New Hampshire	12.86	14.50
Vermont	17.81	20.09
Massachusetts	29.25	40 15
Rhode Island	26.75	41.56
Connecticut	30.08	33.41

SOUTHERN STATES.

	Circulation Per Capita. 1862.	1872.
Virginia	12.41	3.19
North Carolina	5.26	1.62
South Carolina	8.05	1.28
Georgia	7.86	1.90
Alabama	8.21	1.81
Louisiana	19.54	6.06

In other words, while in Vermont $20.09, in Connecticut $33.41, in Massachusetts $40.15, and in Rhode Island $41.56, per head, is allowed for the transaction of business, there is only allowed in South Carolina $1.28, in Georgia $1.53, in Alabama $1.81, and in North Carolina $1.62! The average Rhode Islander finds $61.56 in circulation necessary to his business comfort, but the average North Carolinian must forsooth content himself with $1.62!

The best thirty days' paper that can be presented to our banks, amply secured by the best real estate, will not be discounted for less than one and one-half per cent.! Indeed, real estate in North Carolina is not regarded by our banks as security for the prompt return of National Currency.

To expect a people to pay over three per cent. per annum upon their entire real and personal property, productive and unproductive, whose circulating medium, with a population of over a million of souls, is only $1,544,420, and who pay one and a half per cent. per month for money, not because the profits of their business are large, but because the volume of the currency is inadequate to the transaction of their business or to expect their Governor, even with the aid of the banks, to raise the $9,000,000 to buy up the bonds, is to expect what is impossible.

But, independent of our inability to pay, our people are fixed in the notion that there is no obligation to pay, either principal or interest of the Special Tax bonds, so-called, and our candid opinion is that these bonds never will be paid unless it be literally at the point of the bayonet.

It is proper, however, to remark that the bonds issued under the funding acts of 1866 and 1868, to which you especially refer, representing, as they do, interest due on the old debt, are properly to be classed as a part of the old debt rather than with the new debt. But lest you may take over much comfort from this, it is necessary to say that, in our opinion, nothing will be done with the old debt until the Special Tax bonds shall have been finally disposed of.

Since the receipt of your letter a meeting of North Carolina bondholders has been held in New York City preliminary to bringing suit in the Federal Courts to compel the appropriation of certain monies, alleged in contemplation of law to be in the State Treasury, to the payment of the interest due on said bonds. These monies were raised by special taxation to meet the interest on the Special Tax bonds and paid into the State Treasury, and after the repeal by the Legislature of the laws authorizing the issue of the Special Tax bonds, ceased to be appropriated to other purposes, and it was accordingly so done. These Special Tax Bonds are issued in aid of certain corporations, not municipal, and the Constitution expressly reserves to the Legislature the right to alter or repeal all general laws and special acts regulating corporations not municipal.

The Constitution of the State declares the public debt shall never be questioned, but shall be held inviolable, and says it requires the Legislature, from time to time, by adequate taxation and appropriate legislation to meet promptly the interest, and also, in 1880, to begin provision for a sinking fund to pay the principal. An amendment is now pending before the people of the State proposing to strike these clauses from the Constitution, and as both political parties advocate its adoption, it will doubtless be ratified in August, when the election takes place. This will leave the Legislature master of the situation.

It is doubtless unfortunate, if not to be regretted, that the effect of this upon the people of North Carolina that the debt, now threatened, will be brought into the Federal Courts. The probable effect to compel the recognition of the bonds by our Legislature [illegible] machinery of Federal [illegible] the process of [illegible] and [illegible] from our ex[illegible] the feeling is enormously increased [illegible] to the last extremity [illegible] the payment of either principal or interest.

We believe we have now answered all the queries and suggestions made in your letter, and we have done so frankly and not from any partisan stand point, having preferred to content ourselves with merely showing you edequatable effects rather than to touch upon what some deem the debatable grounds of their causes.

It is due to our people, however, to say that they utterly disclaim any obligation or honor to perform the contracts or the promises who proved upon their vitals, and that they think if there be any seeming obligation in law to so do, as it was created by brute force, so must it be discharged by brute force.

Very respectfully,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS.

THE BEAUREGARD RESOLUTIONS.

The issue presented to the country by the Beauregard Resolutions, has received the almost unanimous condemnation of the press of the South.

The New Orleans papers are very guarded in their comments, the *Picayune* especially, thinking that "when accepted by *positive action*, and completed by *positive amendments*, which mature consideration in view of all sides and of success might suggest, it will be time enough to discuss the unification movement."

Nor are the Northern papers silent, though of course there is not the same unanimity of opinion on the subject among them, as that which exists at the South. The following extract from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a Radical journal, expresses the views, doubtless, of a very respectable portion of the Northern people, respectable for numbers as well as for other things. The *Advertiser* says:

"The Beauregard manifesto substantially tenders the blacks of Louisiana "social equality." That is "the one thing which the signers "have not the power to confer. Po"litical and civil equality is already "guaranteed—beyond this it is impos"sible to go. Human nature has "ordinances that are omnipotent in "the premises, and that they forbid "the fulfillment of the promise here "held forth, none know better than "those who propose to violate them."

Another portion of the Northern people doubtless think there is no difference between the races, and see no objection on the score of taste or principle or otherwise to perfect unification, amalgamation and miscegenation.

The following extracts show the prevailing sentiment at the South, and we present first an extract from the Norfolk *Virginian*, because, amongst other reasons, it affords us an opportunity to express our sincere gratification at the high compliment our esteemed cotemporary was pleased to pay the JOURNAL.

[From the Norfolk Virginian.]

On this subject we copy from one of our North Carolina exchanges, and we have selected this, not only on account of the reputation of the paper we quote, but for the further reason that our sister State has endured every wrong, injury and outrage to which Louisiana has been subjected.

The Wilmington JOURNAL concludes a well-considered article as follows: "We do not for a moment wish to be understood as underrating the terrible evils that have befallen that unhappy State. They have been and still are such as to shock every better feeling of human nature. But they are not without a parallel, nor do they, in our opinion, justify the entire surrender of principle that the New Orleans resolutions propose to make.

"It affords us no pleasure to talk thus, and did not duty bid us speak out, pain and mortification would keep us silent. But we have a public duty to perform, and that duty bids us declare the unification of the white and black races, and the obliteration of the "prejudices" of race and color in the South, will prove a curse far more blighting than even the government of Kirk, Holden and Bond proved to be in North Carolina, or that of Merrill, Scott and Bond in South Carolina, or that of Kellogg, Longstreet and Durell in Louisiana."

The utterances of the JOURNAL express the sentiments and opinions of the people of the South who, though full of kind feeling toward the negroes, will never adopt the policy announced by General Beauregard and his associates.

[From the Savannah News.]

Beauregard and his recreant associates may promise and pledge, and the fanatical negrophobists of the North may chuckle and exult over the surrender extorted by Radical outrage and oppression. But the promises of the first and the hopes of the latter will never be realized. It is not in the power of the Radical leaders to consummate the order of Providence. The races were never designed for such equality, and it is not in the range of possibility, not in the power of human laws to enforce it. The white man and the negro were made separate and distinct beings, and were differently endowed for an all-wise purpose. There is a law of moral gravitation, "Whom God hath united let no man put asunder." The creator of the globe is equally as mandatory: "What God has separated let not man attempt to unite."

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

As a political move it is simply farcical. The resolutions adopted by the amalgamated meeting yesterday more than the signers are able to perform, and these promises are made to irresponsible representatives of a perfectly irresponsible element of political power in the State. The compact makes of the white men who have entered into it the tools of those who are themselves the tools of the Radical faction in Washington.

No more perfect [illegible] for the entire demolition of the [illegible] in Louisiana which could have turned on the plunderers and exasperated an honest government could have been devised. At one blow every advantage of numbers and resources is destroyed, and the white people are left without defence. All the higher ground has been evacuated, all cause of complaint surrendered, and the only one. It will be that the army which might have saved the State will become a mob of malcontents, with no cause to unite them, no flag to follow, no object to fight for. The worst has come.

And as if this were not enough, humiliation is voluntarily added to the cup, and here are the Democratic papers smacking their lips over the poison.

Wisdom abdicates in favor of folly; virtue passes its crown to [illegible] the right bows to kiss the hand of wrong, and we are expected to believe that out of such prostitution political and social order shall come.

[From the Selma, Ala., Times.]

Gen. Beauregard was once an honored General in the Confederate armies. When Ben. Butler was occupying New Orleans, insulting the women of the city and hanging them, under his order, spoken of as common courtesans, Beauregard was in command of Confederate soldiers, and was calling upon the women of the South to forego up their church bells, with which to make cannon to slay the insulters of their sisters, and to defend their property and homes. To-day, Butler, with all his scoundrelism, is a man more to be respected by Southern people than the degraded ex-Confederate who has cowed, under adverse surroundings, and reports, as chairman of a committee in New Orleans, a system of social equality, that goes farther than Sumner's civil rights bill. He thus sets for the future, himself, and calls upon his fellow citizens to do the same, to the utter ruin of our people, and in the [illegible] that by [illegible] people, [illegible] race, color or [illegible] of Louisiana. Unification means [illegible] ing one of different things. Beauregard would, for the sake of harmony, amalgamate the races, and place them on terms of perfect equality in the churches, theatres, on cars, and on steamboats, in cemeteries and at hotels, in schools and banking-houses, in the social circle and at the family fireside, the negro and the white man. This is from General Beauregard, a once honored General of the Lost Cause. To what base uses do we come. And to-day in Southern circles of social respectability, and throughout the world where Caucasian blood flows, the name of Ben. Butler should be resounded in songs of praise, and Judas Iscariot be considered a high-toned gentleman, before this unifier of negro and white blood should be treated with the courtesy that would be meted out to the most ignorant negro who toils in our midst.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

We do not believe that the cause of the Louisiana whites can be benefitted by the adoption of such a programme. Violent as is the disease it cannot be arrested by so desperate a remedy. Indeed, is not the remedy almost as dangerous as the disease which it seeks to cure? We do not wish to be considered as inimical to the colored race either in Louisiana, in Georgia, or any where else, for we are not. Under the law they are citizens, and are entitled to exercise all the rights and enjoy all the privileges of citizens. Justice as well as sound policy demands that they should receive the same treatment accorded the whites. But any attempt at this time to force social equality upon the Southern people is sure to result disastrously to both races. In the nature of things it is impossible for it to terminate in any other manner. We do not believe the more intelligent colored men desire it. We are certain the white people do not, and even as great a man as General Beauregard cannot sugar-coat the pill enough to make it palatable.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The means by which Beauregard proposes to rescue the State are degrading, and honest men will revolt at the shame and sacrifice proposed. We cannot now see how our friends in Louisiana can accept such self-abasement; but while Tennessee was under the rule of the Brownlow despotism, her people would have conspired with the devil himself in order to secure peace and prosperity. With the lights before us, we must object to the price which Beauregard proposes to give for a change of government. Judging the future by the past, he will find in the end that after abasement and loss of self-respect, he has failed of success and learned, when it is too late, that honesty is the best policy, and that fidelity to principles is the surest road to victory.

[From the Mobile Register.]

You cannot "unify" races without an admixture of blood. If you do not mean that, you cheat the negro with a promise to the ear, and he will be satisfied with nothing less than *that*. You admit him as a social peer to the bank, the hotel, the steamer, the Pullman car, the school-house. You declare him your equal in all things, and different in none except the color of his skin. Why not have tickled his Blackship and declared that in that he was your superior? Then, with these sweeping promises of equality, show its one point of exception that your new broom has left out of the programme. When we tell you that if you yield the marital worn "board, it's concomitant "bed" follows by necessary implication, we expect you to be shocked. You didn't mean that, of course. Nevertheless, it follows on the heels of your programme, else your "unification" is a farce and a snare. We can tell you that Mr. Blackmonor *means* it, if you do not. *He* will hold that the Desdemonas are "nominated in the bond." Once confirm the compact of social equality and race unification, and you set his prurient thoughts to no longer to consummate the sweetness union. You may not have taken all this to account within the scope of your programme, but blame not others, cooler than yourselves, who carry out the thoughts to necessary results. It is a nasty compact, in its beginning and all its surroundings, and it can have none but a loathsome conclusion.

THE GROWTH OF THE GRANGES.

Even if there be any doubt as to the grievances of the farmers and the expediency of the remedy they propose for them, there can be none about the earnestness of their purpose to test its value. It is apparent to every one that the Granges are daily growing in numbers, influence and importance.

As the Richmond *Enquirer* truly says:

In the great grain-growing sections of that empire of new territory so far removed from the markets of the Atlantic coast that the cost of transportation is depressing, if not distressing, to agriculture, the Granges are asserting and exhibiting a power that makes political parties equal and fall back before it. No nearer to us than that, we [illegible] or a similar spirit, [illegible] among the cultivators of the soil. In a little while it may spread all over the country, throughout the North and South and East, as well as the West. Then, if there be no abatement of its strength, no diminution of its force, no expansion of its aims by association with other interests and other objects, it will probably become too formidable as not only to command the immediate attention of the legislators of the land in the councils of each several State as well as of the United States, but to arouse anxiety, if not opposition, on the part of the representatives of other interests which may be supposed to be embarrassed by its apparent encroachments.

The [illegible] of the Grange [illegible] generally conservative in their views and in their bearing. Their interests lead them to be so. They are practical and positive men. They know nothing of the arts and ambition of mere party men who go for the sake of party. They think about the rights and liberties of the people, and talk about them, but [illegible] [illegible] as agitators to be [illegible] and rejected in every day life upon [illegible] principles of common sense and common justice.

They contemplate politics, not exclusively with reference to great governmental matters, involving questions that ordinarily occupy none except statesmen's minds, but as pertaining directly to material interests as well, and [illegible] when the farmers move as they have [illegible] and as they are moving, through their Granges, there is [illegible] and the day is not far in the future when its influence will be forcibly felt in the politics of the times.

There can be no doubt that the prosperity of the great West—the men who have [illegible] the forests there, brought wilderness into fertile fields, and almost immeasurably expanded the industrial area of our country—have suffered, and are suffering, from a transportation tax upon the products of its agricultural labor too heavy for them to [illegible] as much from the commodities they send to market as they have right and reason to expect. And we do not wonder that they are restive under it. But the great question is, Have the farmers fallen upon the proper remedy: and if so are they not in danger of running upon the rocks in endeavoring to steer clear of the whirlpool?

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

We commend the *Enquirer* has fears that [illegible] from the farmers' "efforts at reform, unless they are so judiciously directed [illegible] restively controlled as to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and not [illegible] farmers' [illegible] rights and the farmers' [illegible] with the rights and interests of other men in other branches of business who are dependent upon them, and upon whom they are dependent for the preservation of that prosperity and the promotion of that welfare which is common to the whole people of the whole country."

It is, indeed, much to be hoped that the Granges will not permit themselves to be captured by designing men and used for purposes foreign to those for which they have been instituted.

The constitution of the Granges, National, State and Subordinate, declares, in express terms, that "religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious uses for membership shall be applied."

The gentlemen who are prominent in introducing the Order also make the same declaration. If these declarations, therefore, are to be believed, there can be no objection to the Order because of its being a political organization.

That combination and concert of action on the part of farmers, will in many ways, practically and materially advance their interests and promote their welfare, cannot be denied. Probably no calling in life has hitherto availed itself so little of the mighty power underlying the principle of co-operation as has that of the farmer. Certainly no interest has been so much preyed upon by other interests as the farming interest, or one that has been so much at their mercy, a mercy equalled only by that of the wolf for the lamb. Separated and scattered by the very nature and necessities of their calling, the cultivators of the soil, have as a general rule, ever made less profit from its products than any of the many classes of men who handle them.

Incidental to the general advantages that will accrue to the country from an improvement in the condition of the farmers, there is one that we look forward to with much hope, and that is a closer union between the people of the South and the people of the Northwest.

The interests of these two sections are so similar, or rather, each section seems so fitted to supply the wants of the other, that a closer communion between the two can result only in common good.

At the present we see no machinery so well calculated to bring about that closer communion between two sections of the country, each having need of the other, and each being able to supply the wants of the other, as the Farmers' Granges or Patrons of Husbandry, or one that promises to be so free from entangling political questions of the present and the past.

Let the farmers, therefore, while seeking to advance their own interests, avoid injury to others; let them also steadily set their faces against the prostitution of their order to mere political partisan purposes and all will be well. Let them do otherwise, and harm, and harm only, will come to them and to the country at large.

For the Journal.

Competition in Railroads—Quick Transit—Cheap Rates—A Good Word for Tom Scott and his New Line in Pennsylvania.

A telegram, giving the information that Thos. A. Scott has completed arrangements for a new through route between Washington and New York, has been extensively read and commented on throughout the country. This arrangement is but another evidence of the foresight and energy of this great railroad king.

To the West this information hardly deserves a passing notice, but to the people of the South, who watch with interest the consolidation of old and the formation of new through lines, it is of vast importance.

What the South wants is competition in railroads, quick transit, and cheap rates. Through lines will, without doubt, bring about these results, and the line giving the greatest facilities will obtain the most satisfactory returns for their stockholders. It is absolutely necessary for the successful management of railroads that there should be some discrimination in freights; yet, at many competitive points, the rates pay little, if anything, beyond the cost of transportation; but that local points should be made to pay this loss is entirely wrong. Yet such is the case on many of our Southern roads.

Any one who has traveled between Wilmington and New York in past years, will remember the annoyance of frequent changes of cars, and the length of time required to complete the journey.

All are aware of the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and the building of a tunnel under the western section of Baltimore, for the purpose of connecting the above road with the Northern Central road. This tunnel was completed last week, at a cost of millions of dollars, and many lives, and is one of the most extensive and substantial in the country.

Mr. Scott, without the knowledge of his rivals, has perfected arrangements by which the cars can run from Washington to New York without passing over the old route—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—although a greater distance, yet the time the same.

That the reader may more clearly understand the new route, we will give it as we saw it leaving Wilmington this morning, arriving at Weldon this evening, and taking a comfortable sleeping car, we wake up in Baltimore to-morrow morning; passing through the tunnel we strike the Northern Central Road on the northern boundary of the city. This road is one of the best ballasted road-beds in the country, and passes through a country [illegible] beautiful scenery, on every side we see hills and meadows, factories and mills, villas and villages. At 10 a. m., we reach the flourishing town of York, Penn., here we leave the main line of the Northern Central, and pass over a branch road to Wrightsville, on the West bank of the Susquehannah, and the extreme point reached by the Confederate troops during the late war.

We cross the river on a bridge a mile and a [illegible] P., and see ahead of us Columbia, with its rolling mills, furnaces and saw mills. Looking down this beautiful river we saw its circuitous course and its tall hills adapt in purple gloom, standing out boldly against the sky. Up the river we see the outlines of Marietta with its tall furnace stacks, the smoke from which hangs like a [illegible]

Passing through Columbia, we are on our way to Lancaster, and on the right, before entering the city, we see the old trees of Wheatland the late residence of Buchanan.

At Lancaster we strike the main line of the [illegible] from Lancaster to Philadelphia, the country is very much like that through which we pass between Baltimore and New York, only perhaps, a higher state of cultivation may be noticed. Everywhere you look, you can see hills and valleys spotted with villages and farm houses, and a degree of prosperity unrivalled in the world. We arrive at Philadelphia at one o'clock and strike the old route through New Jersey to New York—the scenery of which is in marked contrast with that we have just passed—and arrive at four P. M. All that is left to complete this route on passenger is the [illegible] connections interested, to put on [illegible] ment cars from Wilmington to New York, and when this is done, the lasting praise of the traveler and tourist will be given to Tom Scott and his new connections.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Walworth Trial.

It is of importance in the consideration of the extraordinary tragedy in which young Walworth killed his father that the following statement, made by Mr. O'Conor while discussing the question of the admissibility of the letters offered in evidences, should be published:

Mr. O'Conor replied, averring that while the letters were nominally contingent, they were not so in reality. He said: "If I don't see my children." But they had the instant proof that up to the time of the separation he had shown no paternal love for any of his children. He had never taken them to church—never to any place of amusement. He had shown no interest in them. As to the money he was deprived of, there was none. He had no money except what the shrewd chancellor had so left that the decree could not reach it. And yet all these earlier letters are about money, money, not the alimoney, but the money coming by his father's will, which he knew she could not release from her children. He knew so, he wrote so. She released him from all she could. Up to 1872 he was allowed to receive all—$925. She was then advised that she could not yield her children's third, and Mr. Walworth at once yielded to the claim. She never claimed her own third.

We give the following account of Friday's trial, the telegraphic account of which in our Saturday's paper was very imperfect.

Mr. O'Conor read the following letter:

MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH'S LETTER—REFERENCE TO HIS FATHER'S WILL.

"*Publication House of Carleton & Co., under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York,* August 13.—Listen to these terrible words. They will show you how keenly and fiercely I feel the humiliation of Reuben H. Walworth's will, and what a Scott, the descendant of King Malcolm, will do when all is taken from him. Reuben H. Walworth always hated me from my cradle. He always liked cringing hypocrites, like Eliza Backus and Clarence Walworth. Although he saw my ambitious spirit, he hated it because it did not toady to his favorite Yankees. Hence from my cradle he persecuted me and headed me off in every pursuit on speculation. I could not please him in anything because I would not whine to him about his favorites. Everything that I ever wrung from him, even my pay in the Speke case, was wrung from his fears. The only reason that he did not omit my name from his will altogether was that he respected my talents and hoped I would write his life. He knew nobody else would. But he has stung me into madness and broken up my family by placing me in the humiliating position of being under a trustee and that trustee my brother, who has neither ambition nor heart. From his grave he glances at me and says: "Ha! ha! You were always proud and high-spirited, but by my will I have put in your side a thorn for life. You have no dignity under it, and it will sting you to your grave. The only ones of my name who have any dignity under my will are your sons Frank and Tracy, who will bear my name to posterity." Now, Ellen Hardin, knowing that I am helpless under that will, if you will persist in trying, year by year, to see how much of that trust-property you can get out of me by threats of law, by personal blandishments to my trustees, or by any other means; if you doubt and will not see that I ought to have something for my entire life, whether he intended me to or not, then mark what will be the finale of my vengeance upon that dead scoundrel dog who has made me so pitiable before men and before you. I will—and so help me the demons who wait upon the persecuted and the proud-spirited and the revengeful—I will, when stripped by you of my property, and you mean it at last, plunge my dagger into Frank's and Tracy's heart and cut off the Walworth name forever. God d—n him, he has elevated them and degraded me, and you gloat over it.—I have not one single firm right under his will. This you believe, and this has been the cause of your despising and abandoning me. With cold, calm purpose you contemplate my eventual beggary and humiliation. I will kill your boys and defeat the d—d scoundrel in his grave, and cut off his d—d name forever."

Addressed, without a signature, to Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The reading of this letter was listened to with the deepest attention, and caused a profound sensation. It was evident that the sentiment of the crowded court from that moment began to turn in favor of the mother and the son, particularly in favor of the latter, who was on trial for his life for an act which, in a moment of passion or at a moment when he might have deemed his own life in jeopardy, he perpetrated. The last meeting of the father and son must ever remain a mystery except in so far as the prisoner's statement may be accepted, that his father, after the few words that passed between them, put his hand to his breast, which act induced the son to believe that he purposed drawing a pistol on him then and there, and that he then fired in self-defence. The mother and son sat apparently unaffected during the reading.

The defence seeking to prove insanity and irresponsibility in the youth at the time of killing his father, after some debate with the Court they were allowed to proceed.

Mrs. Walworth being recalled, Mr. O'Connor asked whether any acts of personal violence had been committed upon her by her husband while they resided at Fifty-second street in 1871? Witness replied to this and other questions as follows:

My son was called in on that occurrence; it was about 8 P. M.; it was about 3 days previous to the separation; I had been subjected to physical violence, which compelled me to scream; my scream brought in Frank; he did not leave me till midday of next day; my husband remained in the room until next morning. I noticed in Frank a repetition of the peculiarities I had noticed four months before, when I first indicated to Frank that his father had used personal violence to me. I showed a severe bruise on my arm; he showed extreme pallor, and I noticed a pinched look on his features, expressing severe suffering, both mental and physical; it alarmed me so much that I did not, on his account, afterwards tell him; he was very quiet, and simply said,

"THIS MUST NOT BE!"

on this occasion, in January, as soon as I myself recovered. I noticed the same symptoms. When he came in he had his hand on his father's shoulder, and said, "Be quiet, father"; there was no further violence by his father; after the first occasion I rarely spoke to Frank of his father; we very rarely spoke of him; on a few occasions during the first three months when I was receiving Mr. Walworth's letters, I saw him reading them, and noticed some of the same symptoms each time; afterwards, when I ceased to receive them, I frequently noticed similar symptoms without knowing the cause, and thought his health was affected; once I saw him most violently affected, as I knew next day, by receiving the letter which has been read. I was called up by one of the children saying:

"FRANK IS SICK";

I went up and found him with his body rigid and this pallor of which I have spoken; I applied such restoratives as I could, and he shortly fell into a profound sleep for an hour; I noticed similar symptoms on various occasions, in greater or less degree, he was, before I first let him know about his father, a very gay, joyous boy; after that he was at times very quiet and abstracted; there was a notable failure of his memory; we used to laugh at him as being absent-minded; he would go to his room for some article of dress to go out, and come down without it; go down street and forget his errand; and after locking up the house would go round to look up again, sometimes two or three times; he was abstracted at the table; several times screams from his room woke me up, and I went to his door; his pillow was stained at times; I saw Frank this Monday he left Saratoga; I noticed his extreme paleness then; I noticed his great paleness; when he was in these fits of abstraction he generally had a sad look; he was always courteous to others, but before this he was lively; he was not subject to fits of anger; his character, so far as I know, was invariably good, both as to amiability and uprightness; there was nothing to call a vice, or, in the ordinary sense, an irregularity in him; he was always amiable and kind in the family, but not demonstrative; he had

NEVER IN MY HEARING UTTERED ANY THREATS AGAINST HIS FATHER;

mentioned to Frank an occurrence which took place at the Hoffman House between his father and my brother; I told him that his father had entered my brother's room, while he was in bed, and presented a pistol at his head.

Here witness identified a number of letters as those written by her husband. Mr. O'Conor next proceeded to examine witness with reference to the state of her late husband's mind. The Court objected.

Mr. O'Conor insisted that an important element in estimating the condition of the prisoner's mind was the condition of the parent's mind, and these letters—not one, but many—could hardly have proceeded from any but an insane mind. It was with a view to show a hereditary strain of insanity that these letters would be admissible.

The Court in this view admitted the questions.

A. Acts of violence towards me and fits of rage. It was often a question with me whether he was crazy or not. He would at times commence an ordinary conversation, diverge suddenly off, and work himself up into a fury, expressing himself with almost unnatural violence. When his fury was not expended on me it was expended on anything at hand; the furniture or anything he might have hold of. The first exhibition of this kind I noticed was in 1865. From 1869 to our final departure these acts were frequent.

The principal part of the evening was consumed in reading the letters that had been identified by Mrs. Walworth.

EXTRAORDINARY BEYOND BELIEF.

The reading of these letters continued from about half-past 2

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1873.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Charles Wesley Warren.

Another Chapter in the Life of a Clerical Impostor.

The following letter received on yesterday from a gentleman in Carlton, Mississippi, gives the details of Warren's career in that place. Its similarity to his career in North Carolina will be noticed:

CARLTON, Miss., June 26, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I see a letter of yours published in your paper of the 20th inst., in which you request that those persons who have been victimized by the Rev. Charles Wesley Warren, would write you and inform you how he operated. I will thank that the other editors in Mississippi, who have received letters from Rev. Mr. Warren, will also publish your request. I feel that I owe it to the public to expose this scoundrel. I have been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty years, and have been a steward in the Church for the last ten years. I have been in the habit of receiving letters from Methodist preachers, and have answered them, and have had correspondence with them, and I never thought of doubting the genuineness of the letters, or the truthfulness of the statements contained in them, until I received one from Rev. Charles Wesley Warren, of Wilmington, N. C. I received the letter in the month of March, 1872. In the letter he stated that he was a member of the North Carolina Conference, and that he was stationed at Wilmington, N. C., and that he was in debt, and that he was afraid that he would be sold out by the sheriff, and that he would be ruined unless he could get some money. He stated that he had been sick, and that he had been unable to attend to his charge, and that he had been unable to support his family. He stated that he had been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty years, and that he had been in the ministry for ten years. He stated that he had been stationed at Wilmington, N. C., for two years, and that he had been presiding elder of the Wilmington District, and that he had been a delegate to the General Conference, which met in New Orleans in May, 1870. He stated that he had been a delegate to the North Carolina Conference, which met in Fayetteville, N. C., in December, 1871, and that he had been appointed to Wilmington Station, and that he had been appointed presiding elder of the Wilmington District, and that he had been a delegate to the General Conference, which met in Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1870. He stated that he had been a delegate to the North Carolina Conference, which met in Wilmington, N. C., in December, 1870, and that he had been appointed to Wilmington Station, and that he had been appointed presiding elder of the Wilmington District, and that he had been a delegate to the General Conference, which met in New Orleans in May, 1866. He stated that he had been a delegate to the North Carolina Conference, which met in Fayetteville, N. C., in December, 1865

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

There are six lunatics now in Craven county jail.

Mr. Wm. J. Hogan, of Orange, got 23 cents in New York for cotton a few days ago. The cotton from no other State sold as high!

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We regret to learn that Dr. Jno. G. Moore, at Company Shops, is dead. He at one time represented Alamance in the Legislature.

The Salem Press says: Mr. Harrison Idol, of Davidson county, well known as a singing master, we learn, committed suicide on Friday last, by taking laudanum.

The Alumni of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, have just elected Hon. W. M. Robbins orator for the reunion of the Association in June, 1874. An excellent appointment.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn from a gentleman of Warrenton that the crops in Warren county are most promising. In fact he says he never knew them looking so well at this season.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: It is said that the railroad authorities speak of moving the depot from Wilson to some point across Hominy swamp, near the Section House, which is about one mile from Wilson.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Mr. Kirkby, late of Canada, residing 6 miles south of the city, sheared his fine improved sheep and realized from the rams fourteen and one-half pounds and from the ewes eleven pounds of wool.

The Hickory Press says: There are two people living in this county whose combined ages make up the pretty little sum of 227; one, Mr. John Barnes, is 114 years old, and an old negro woman, formerly the property of General Patterson, 113.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: Rev. C. F. Bland, Rector of Calvary Church in this town, will not, as announced a week or so ago, leave Wadesboro', but will shortly establish a good school for girls in this place. We are glad to know this, and do not think our town could afford to dispense with so good and useful a citizen as Mr. Bland has been.

Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws on A. T. Hamilton and C. F. Warren, of North Carolina. Mr. Hamilton is from Granville. It also conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, now of England, but formerly Secretary of State under President Davis, during the days of the Southern Confederacy.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The News (a Radical paper published in this place) has changed proprietors. Our friend, J. B. Whitaker, Sr., has sold out his press, fixtures and good will to Messrs. J. L. Garrett, R. M. Johnson, J. W. Sherard, D. J. Ezzell, W. A. Deans, & Co. As all of the new proprietors are holding each one or more offices, we take it for granted that the interests of office-loving Radicals will be fully represented.

The Raleigh News says: His Excellency, Gov. Caldwell, has appointed Col. S. McD. Tate, of Burke, an Honorary Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Col. Tate sails from New York on the 2d proximo, on the steamer Java. He takes with him a large number of specimens of North Carolina agricultural and mineral products, also specimens of the timber growth of the State, including white pine, of which there is a considerable quantity in the West.

The Supreme Council Friends of Temperance, now in session at Raleigh, have appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to Chattanooga, to confer with the United Friends of Temperance in regard to a consolidation, viz: Rev. R. H. Whitaker, of N. C.; Rev. W. B. Wellons, of Va.; Rev. T. A. Carruth, of Fla.; with Maj. Chas. H. Allen, of Miss.; Rev. J. W. Wellons, of N. C.; Rev. J. D. Whitley, of Va., as Alternates.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that Gov. Caldwell has commuted the sentence of George Graham, Iredell county, to imprisonment for in the penitentiary. This was done e solicitation of all the leading men t part of the country, including s, ministers, county officers, &c. be remembered that Graham l, convicted and sentenced to the Fall Term of Wilkes Court, for the murder of a man.

High News says: A letter has ved by a gentleman in this Appleton Oaksmith, from saying that the Midland na Railroad will be pushed From the aforesaid letter t the Midland Company ly anxious to purchase N. C. R. R., and a gentle over to this country to the affairs of the last nd, but was lost on the her Atlantic.

lk Journal says: The e-President and Mana New York, Norfolk & Railroad, are visiting Nor view to an inspection tour proposed route from Norfolk ton. The engineers of this have been at work for a ast running the line southward s city, and have just entered Carolina at or about Somerton. hief engineer will accompany the rs to Charleston, where work will egun ot once, proceeding northard.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: A negro boy, while "fooling around" at Lilesville, "'tother day," applied a lighted match to a hole on the bottom side of an empty whiskey barrel which had been lying in the sun a few hours. An explosion, like the sound of a 12-pounder, a badly burned hand, three terribly scared men, who were in the act of taking a drink, (and one of whom dropped his glass, and had to pay for it) were among the results.—It is supposed that the action of the sun on the damp barrel, aided by such combustible ingredients as were therein left, caused the excitement.

From a recent number of Appleton's Journal we clip the following, which must be of value to all who are interested in the ancient history of North Carolina:

Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, has discovered that the supposed 'silver caves' in Mitchell county are probably mica mines worked by cotemporaries of the mound builders. This view is substantiated by recent discoveries in the West of plates of mica cut into different shapes, and possibly intended as mirrors and windows. Since there is none of this mineral in the Mississippi Valley, it is possible that those Carolina caves were excavations made in search of it."

The Hickory Press says: Some time ago Mr. Patterson Coffee, living on Mulberry, in Caldwell county, was the hero of a thrilling adventure with a bear. A bear had been chased for some time by dogs and finally took refuge in a cave. Mr. Coffee saw him enter the same, and without hesitating, gun in hand, crawled in after him for thirty or forty yards. It was perfectly dark and Mr. Coffee could not see his hands before him, but he depended on seeing the shine of the bear's eye, and he was not deceived. He finally saw two bright spots in the darkness and took good aim. With the aid of friends he was enabled to get his bear out.

From the Raleigh News.

Wake Forest College Commencement.

Tuesday evening the Alumni Association was addressed by Henry B. Folk, Esq., of Brownsville, Tennessee, who graduated from this College in the class of 1849. Mr. Folk is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Bertie county, but early in life removed to Brownville, Tennessee, where he is now recognized, not only as a first-rate lawyer, but a gentleman of admirable character. He is not a preacher regularly ordained, but sometimes preaches the Gospel.

His topic was "Common Schools and Ministers," and was discussed for nearly an hour in a very interesting and spirited manner, setting forth the basis on which schools are based, giving the history of higher learning from the days of Greece and Rome up to the present time, and developing, with force and beauty, the great needs of liberal culture.

Mr. Folk is a very graceful and pleasing speaker, and his address was heard with much interest by the youth, beauty and wisdom assembled.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday the two Societies, the Philomathesian and Euzelian, organized in their respective halls, and marching to the hotel of the orator, Hon. A. S. Merrimon, escorted him to the chapel of the college, where a large audience was in waiting to hear and see this distinguished gentleman.

As he entered the chapel, leaning upon the arm of Dr. Wingate, the President of the College, he was warmly applauded.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, after which, music by the Stanley's City Brass Band.

Dr. Wingate introduced to the audience the speaker in the following words: "It is my pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you the distinguished gentleman (and also our present U. S. Senator) who has been selected to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies, the Philomathesian and the Euzelian, the Hon. A. S. Merrimon of Raleigh. (Applause.)

Judge Merrimon advanced to the stand amid the defeaning applause of the large audience.

We could not of course give a synopsis of the excellent address of Judge Merrimon without doing him injustice. We have heard him frequently at the Bar, and often before political assemblages, and his reputation in both of the above capacities is too well known for us to add one word in his praise, but we never saw him more at home than in his address on Education Wednesday, the subject he chose for his theme. We only express the opinion of his large audience, many of whom had heard him often before on other subjects, that his address before the two literary societies of Wake Forest College was really the crowning act of his life.

As above stated his theme was the subject of Education, which, he said, in his preparatory remarks, though generally considered as worn out, was nevertheless not exhausted. In this statement he fully sustained its truthfulness, that is, if we are to judge by the wrapt attention of the large audience during the delivery of the lengthy, but truly interesting and entertaining address.

The address will undoubtedly be published in pamphlet form for the use of the societies and general distribution, and not until it is out will its great merit be properly appreciated.

The annual sermon will be delivered to-night, by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Petersburg, a report of which we will give to-morrow. Dr. Hatcher is one of the most eminent divines of the Old Dominion State, and will undoubtedly acquit himself handsomely.

The exercises of to-day (Thursday) will be addresses by the graduating class. The programme is as follows:

Prayer.
Music.
Latin Salutatory. W. O. McDowell, Murfreesboro, N. C.
Music.
Oration: "The Proper Study of Mankind is Man." R. T. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.
Music.
Oration: Our Alma Mater. A. R. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.
Music.
Oration: "Excellence the Reward of Much Labor." Henry T. Trantham, Kershaw county, S. C.
Music.
German Speech: Die Promotion. J. J. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.
Music.
Oration: Those Who Deserve a Nation's Praise.—E. W. Timberlake, Wake Forest, N. C.
Music.
Oration: "Gently Scan Thy Fellow-Man."—W. O. McDowell, Murfreesboro, N. C.
Music.
Oration: The Milk of Human Kindness.—N. B. Cannady, Granville county, N. C.
Music.
Oration: "There is Life in the Old Land Yet." J. J. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.
Music.
Valedictory Address. R. T. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.
Music.
Conferring Degrees and President's Address to Graduating Class.
Music.
Benediction.

The crowd in attendance is very large, among which we observe many distinguished persons from both the State and Virginia. Raleigh is largely represented both by the young and old, all of whom are having a splendid time. The day is cloudy and cool, and everything is propitious for the occasion.

The exercises will close to-morrow night with a sociable party. A number are sociably inclined, or else will remain to the party.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 10½ o'clock the exercises of the day were commenced in the Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Hatcher, of Virginia, leading in prayer and, after music by the band, the Latin Salutatory was delivered by Mr. W. O. McDowell, of Murfreesboro', N. C.

The second oration was to have been delivered by Mr. R. T. Vann, of Hertford county, N. C., but was omitted on account of recent illness of the speaker.

Mr. A. R. Jones, of Raleigh, delivered a most excellent and practical address on our Alma Mater, in which he referred to the present condition of Wake Forest and the duty of the Baptists, the people and Alumni especially, to come to its rescue. In his view of the history of the College since its organization in 1832, he paid a just and glowing tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., whose assiduous labors in behalf of the College, at a salary of $2 per day, promoted its success.

Mr. Henry T. Trantham, of Kershaw county, S. C., followed with a well written and well delivered discourse on "Excellence the Reward of Much Labor," in which he acquitted himself handsomely and with credit to his good old but now down-trodden State.

"Die Promotion" was a German speech, and delivered by Mr. J. J. Vann, of Hertford county, N. C. We followed Mr. Vann closely in his argument, but cannot, in justice to ourself, endorse his ideas in toto, for instance when he astonished the audience with the startling announcement "*Die Pramation ist mit allen scinen freudon und traurigkeiten*," it was more than we could swallow at one mouthful, but at the same time give him full credit for being honest in his opinion.

"Those who Desire a Nation's Praise" was the theme selected by Mr. E. W. Timberlake, of Wake Forest, N. C. The subject was a good one and most beautifully and eloquently drawn out by the young orator. His reference to the immortal Lee and others of the Confederate dead pleased and delighted the audience.

Mr. N. B. Canady, of Granville county, being next in order, amused the audience to no small extent on "The Milk of Human Kindness." The fashions of the present day were unmasked it all their hideous deformity, the bump, rump, double head and other additions to the present female wearing apparel were dissected, (we mean verbally); the country-loving politicians got a share of the spoils, and others that we have not space to mention. It was not only very amusing, but a plain, practical, sensible address on the follies and fallacies of the present day, and our only salvation was dependent upon a fair and liberal allowance of that saving virtue "the milk of human kindness."

The other addresses, which we have not time now to write up, (as it is near the mail hour,) were as follows:

"Gently Scan Thy Fellow-Man."—W. O. McDowell, Murfreesboro', N. C.

"There is Life in the Old Land Yet." J. J. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.

Valedictory Address.—R. T. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.

Conferring Degrees and President's Address to Graduating Class.

The President, Rev. Dr. Wingate, conferred the degree of Scholarship and Diplomas to

W. O. McDowell, Murfreesboro', N. C.
R. T. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.
A. R. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.
Henry T. Trantham, Kershaw county, S. C.
J. J. Vann, Hertford county, N. C.
E. W. Timberlake, Wake Forest, N. C.
N. B. Cannady, Granville county, N. C.

After which the President delivered his annual speech to the graduating class. The address was one of those fine productions for which Dr. Wingate is justly distinguished. Space necessarily prevents a synopsis of the remarks, even were we competent for the task.

Mr. R. T. Vann, as the valedictorian of the occasion, we are pleased to say, made the finest effort that has been known at the college for years. As he appeared on the stage his armless sleeves were quickly perceived by the audience who greeted him with rounds and rounds of applause. Though deprived of these two all important arms of his body, Mr. Vann nevertheless writes a very good hand; is endowed with a superior native mind, and now fresh from college with all the accomplishments of a finished education, his course will necessarily be "onward and upward."

The exercises close with the annual social party to-night.

At the meeting of the Alumni Association, held Wednesday night, Rev. T. H. Ivey was chosen President for the ensuing year, Charles H. Martin, Vice President, Prof. A. G. Mills, Secretary, and Prof. W. G. Simmons, Treasurer.

On motion of Rev. T. H. Pritchard, it was agreed that as the college had adopted the university system of district schools, a graduate in any one school of the college should be regarded as entitled to election to membership in the Association.

It was also agreed to appoint a committee to make arrangements for giving an Alumni dinner at the next anniversary of the society.

Rev. A. J. Emerson, of Missouri, was chosen orator for the anniversary of 1874, with R. F. Marable, of North Carolina, as alternate.

The annual sermon was preached Wednesday night by the Rev. Dr. Hatcher, of Petersburg, Va., he having for his text the 16th verse of the 6th chapter of the Book of Judges. It was an able sermon, the subject being well handled by this eloquent divine.

Emperor William and the Rumored Regency.

Again we have it reported that Emperor William is ill. This time the report comes to us in a minute and circumstantial form. The Emperor, it is said, is incapacitated for further public duty, and arrangements are being made for the proclamation of a Regency under the Crown Prince, Frederick William. It is possible, of course, that the report has but little foundation in fact. Still, Emperor William is an old man, he has seen his seventy-sixth birthday, and it would not be at all wonderful if he were now overtaken by the infirmities of old age. A Regency would not be a novelty in Berlin, for Emperor William himself, during the illness of his brother, ruled as Regent of Prussia from 1858 to 1861. In England a Regency is associated with painful memories and with scenes which had even the enemies of that country care to see reproduced. In Berlin it is different. With the Regency of William began that policy which made Germany a unit and rendered Prussia mistress of Germany. Of the Crown Prince no fears need be entertained. Self-controlled, resolute and in hearty sympathy with the policy which has made for him so grand a position, he advent to power will be followed by no radical change in the government of the Empire.—*New York Herald.*

Resolutions have been expressed for some years that the wasteful and rapid destruction of timber in the United States would result both in a scarcity of the timber and damage to the whole land, on account of its effects in drying up the water courses. The New York papers refer to the case of the Adirondack region as one that ought to be preserved. If these destruction goes on it is anticipated that the result will be the drying up of the lakes and springs of that region, and the conversion of a fine one into a shallow torrent. This is not confined to New York, but wherever timber is abundant people are said to display a reckless waste of it. Timber is rapidly becoming scarce and dear, but land devastation goes on. And more recent search, with enhanced costs are not the only bad results as the forecoming observations point out. Mill streams dry up; springs fail; local climates become changed, and the character of vegetation in some instances re-constructed.

Colonel Francis Train is occupying his time in London arranging for the disposal of some of his Omaha lots by lottery.

The Nashville people are said to take a melancholy pleasure in the fact that the life insurance agents are rapidly diminishing in numbers.

Miss Leo Hudson's will orders the sale of her house in Baltimore, and the investment of the proceeds in the bronze statue of a horse, to be placed over her grave near that city.

Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock, Newport, has separated from her husband, William Wilson, because he is a shiftless, lazy fellow, and won't support her. She still remains at the lighthouse.

The master-sailmaker of the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard is engaged in repairing the identical flag alluded to in the song of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which waved over Fort McHenry in 1814.

The London Athenæum says that a combination of eight provincial newspapers in that country has just arranged for the publication simultaneously of a tale by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret."

It is stated from Chili that the Brazilian and Lisbon cable will be laid and opened as far as St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, in September next, and that the construction of the Pernambuco cable will be completed by May, 1874, so that in about one year Chili will be in telegraphic communication with the world.

THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on the Acreage, Condition, Use of Fertilizers, Labor, &c.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for the following copy of a report just made to that body by its Committee on Information and Statistics:

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1873.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

GENTLEMEN—We beg to submit the following report of information, condensed from letters received by us, dating from May 23d to June 7th, in answer to our interrogatories sent out during the month of May:

MISSISSIPPI.

Eighty-five answers received from fifty-two counties; thirty-six (36) counties report increased acreage, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. Thirteen (13) counties report increase in area planted, without stating per centage over last year; five (5) counties report same acreage, and from only one (1), Wayne county, do we have a decrease. Gross real average acreage for the State is 8 per cent. increase.

The use of fertilizers is reported as very limited. Labor generally stated to be the same and is considered efficient. The weather is said to have been less favorable than for same period of last year. "Too frequent and too heavy rains," with cold spring, has retarded planting, and most of our correspondents report the crop as later than last year, though they do not state how much so. Others vary from "a few days" in the southern, and to "one month" in the northern portion of the State, averaging about fifteen days later for the whole State.

The condition and stands of the crop are pretty generally represented as good, though the plant is small and "in the grass."

LOUISIANA.

Fifty-one reports received from thirty-four (34) parishes; same acreage as last year reported in seventeen (17) parishes. An increase in fourteen (14) varying from 5 to 20 per cent., while from three (3) we have reports of decreased acreage. The general average of increase in the State is 2½ per cent. Little or no fertilizers used; labor very good. The weather reports vary—twenty (20) letters reporting favorably, while thirty-one (31) complain of rain and cold. Stands of cotton are represented as a full average, though many complain of the grass. Crop said to be later, by about two (2) weeks, than that of last year.

TEXAS.

Fifty (50) letters. Forty (40) counties heard from. Seven (7) counties report same average. In thirty-one (31) the increase is variously estimated from 4 to 300 per cent. The average of the increase in the State is fully 25 per cent. The labor has increased in numbers and efficiency. The character of the weather has been unfavorable, heavy rains with a cold Spring. Stands of cotton most uniformly represented as good, while the general tone of our correspondence indicates a fair condition of the crop, though there are many complaints of grass. No fertilizers used in this State. Crop 25 days later.

ARKANSAS.

Fifty-three reports from thirty-five counties; eighteen (18) of which report same area in cotton; from the remaining (17) the increase is variously estimated from 5 to 100 per cent. (the latter from Searcy county only), the general average of the increase in the State being 5 per cent. Labor is more plentiful and no complaint is made of its inefficiency. The weather has been less favorable than last year, rain and a cold Spring causing the crop to be late by 15 days, though an average stand seems to have been obtained.—Twenty-six (26) reports complain of the "grass and weeds," the balance represent the condition as promising. No fertilizers used in this State.

TENNESSEE.

Thirty-five answers received from 26 counties. Seven (7) counties say same area in cotton. From eighteen (18) the increase ranges from 5 to 45 per cent. General average of increased acreage for the State 10 per cent.—Little or no fertilizers used. Labor represented as good, rather more numerous and efficient. Weather nearly uniformly stated as unfavorable, heavy and too frequent rains. An average stand has, however, been obtained.—One-third of the reports represent the condition as bad, the other two-thirds as good. The complaints are principally of the grass.

ALABAMA.

Thirty-three answers received from 31 counties. Of these only one county reports a diverease of acreage, and thirteen (13) report the acreage the same as last year. Seventeen (17) report an increase varying from 5 to 33 per cent. The general average of the 31 counties heard from shows an increase of 7 per cent.

The use of fertilizers is largely increased, and the labor is reported as quite sufficient. The weather reports are less favorable, owing to excessive rains. Nineteen counties represent the stand as generally good, whilst we have complaints from twelve counties. The crop is reported as fifteen days later than last season, and the condition, as an average only, (18 counties reporting favorably and 13 unfavorably.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Seventy-nine letters received from 55 counties. Of these thirty-five (35) report an increase in acreage varying from 5 to 100 per cent. Seven (7) report increase without stating percentage, and ten (10) report same area planted as last year, while from three (3) counties we have to report a decrease, ranging from 10 to 33 per cent. The average increase for the 55 counties heard from is fully 25 per cent. over last year.

The use of fertilizers has largely increased in this State, but labor is not reported as being quite as plenty as last year. The weather has been less favorable than last year. The crop is represented as lying from 15 to 20 days later; an average stand has been secured. Condition represented as unfavorable, the plant being very much in the grass; cause, "too wet and cold."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-two counties send in thirty-four letters. Only one county (Chester) reports decrease in area planted in cotton. From six counties we have reports of some acreage, and from (17) seventeen increase estimated variously from 5 to 50 per cent. Average increase in the State is 10 per cent. The use of fertilizers has largely increased. An average stand has been obtained.—The weather has been quite unfavorable. Bitter complaints made of too much rain; only (2) two reports state the condition as favorable. All the rest state that the crops are badly in the grass, and that unless fair weather sets in soon, grave results will follow. Labor in this State much discouraged on account of the condition of the crop and wet weather. Crop generally represented at three weeks later than last season.

GEORGIA.

One hundred communications received from seventy-nine counties. Of these only three report a decrease in acreage, and eighteen same as planted as last year, whilst fifty-one report an increase ranging from 2 to 200 per cent. (three counties reporting 200 per cent., and three counties reporting 100 per cent. increase). Seven counties report an increase without stating per centage. The average increase in the seventy-nine counties heard from is 20 per cent.

The use of fertilizers is reported as having largely increased and labor satisfactory. The number of hands is about the same, and they are working rather better, except in a few isolated cases.

Reports about the weather are evenly balanced, some pronouncing it less and others more favorable than last year. Except in four counties the stand is reported as good, some say very fine. It is to be remarked that the best reports come from counties where the largest increase in acreage and use of fertilizers took place.

Eighteen counties report the crop earlier than last year. Ten represent it as far advanced, and fifty-one report it from one to four weeks later. The average of the State is about fifteen days later.

The majority of the reports concur in representing the condition of the crop as good. The complaint of grass is quite general, but the plant is reported healthy and growing.

FLORIDA.

Our reports from this State are very meagre; an increase is reported in the area planted of 2½ per cent. Labor good. Weather more favorable. Stands and condition very good, and the crop is earlier than last year. Very little fertilizers used in this State.

HARRISON WATTS, Cotton Broker.
R. DEGRAS, Cotton Buyer.
JOHN CHAFFE, Cotton Factor.
J. V. RICHARDS, Cotton Factor.
A. H. PEALE, Cotton Factor.
A. L. BROWN, Cotton Broker.
Of Committee on Information and Statistics.

A man in Norwich, Conn., recently dropped a check for $5,000 into the contribution box. The papers say his name has not been learned yet, though that would seem rather essential before getting the check cashed.

Miss Joanna Julia Creswell, an English strong-mind, has written a grammatical analysis of the Hebrew Psalter, being an explanatory interpretation of every word contained in the book of Psalms. She will next commence a commentary upon the "Hims."

Seven car loads of Mormon recruits from Europe, are now on their way westward for Utah. This is the first lot of several thousands of new dupes that Brigham Young's missionaries have picked up in the Old World during the past year, and who are to be transferred to the imaginary Eden west of the Rocky Mountains this Summer.

FIELD CROPS, 1873.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS.

The following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops, will be awarded at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held in the Fall of 1873:

GENERAL PREMIUMS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres of upland, upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the crop to be picked for by affidavit one week before exhibited.
Premium.....$100
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above.
Premium.....$75
For best acre crop of cotton on one acre, be it for, but over eighteen years of age.....$50

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland or lowland. Regulations same as for Cotton. Two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample.
Premium.....$40 each
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of upland or low land, same regulations as above.
Premium.....$20 each
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one acre of upland or lowland, made by a boy not over eighteen years of age.....$20 each

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres, under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn. Two bushels to be exhibited.
Premium.....$25

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited.
Premium, each.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre, one bushel to be exhibited and two (2) bushels to be cooked as sample.
Premium.....
For largest cropped Irish Potatoes upon one (1) acre. Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes.
Premium.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Cow Peas upon one acre.
Premium.....$25
For largest yield of Stock Peas upon one acre.
Premium.....$25
For largest yield of Hay, upon one acre, two bushels to be exhibited, under same regulations as other crops.
Premium, each.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield Stock Pea vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited.
Premium.....$10
For largest yield of Native Grass, one bale to be exhibited, quality and quantity to be considered.
Premium.....$20
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
For largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre, large area yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre, one bale of each to be exhibited.
Premium, each.....$20
For the above Premium for Red Clover and Cultivated Grasses, Mr. Peter Fairley, who has used and applies the largest number of bushels of Composted Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be specified to the Executive Committee, who are authorized to award the premium.
Premium.....$20
All the grasses and vegetables specified in the following Premiums are to be supplied with Seed from the Agricultural Department, to be filled with the General Secretary, when the articles are required, to be filled with the General Secretary, when the articles are required, to be filled with the General Secretary, when the articles are required